ENGLAND.

National Interests in North America and the Prospects of Democracy in the Dominion.

The Radical Republicans Kent "Moving" by the Boyalists -Solid Endorsement of the Solidarity of the Popular Cause-The Cotton Supply.

Disraeli's Defence of the Monarchy and Church.

TELLERANS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 3, 1872. The Echo of to-day contains an article upon the bject of the union of Canada with Great Britain. in which it hints strongly that the connection betimates that Lord Dufferin, who goes out as Govtween the two countries is merely artificial, and inernor General in succession to Lord Lisgar, is possi-bly the last Vicercy of the Domiston.

THE GRIEFS AND GLORIES OF THE DEMOCRACY. The weil known tavern "Hole in the Wall," havng been used as a headquarters by the republicans of London, has been refused a license by the auchorities. New rooms have in consequence been secured for their meetings by the London Patriotic

The Hon, John Stuart Mill has sent, a letter to the President of the association, enclosing £20 sterling as a contribution towards the expense of its change of quarters, and expressing approval of the resistance of the organization to an attempt by the government to prevent, by indirect means, the ussion of subjects which it is thought too hazardous to openly suppress.

THE COTTON SUPPLY. A vessel from New York landed 665 bales of rican cotton at Liverpool to-day.

Disrael's Defence of the Monarchy, the Church and the Constitution-Cheap Government in Contrast with the Cost of the American System.

LONDON, April 3, 1872. The Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeil, who is now on a visit to Manchester, audressed an imise conservative meeting in Free Trade Hall in that city this evening. Mr. Disraeli began by saying:—"We have reassembled here o proclaum our resolution to uphold the ution of the kingdom; we have come together to talk of a programme for future action, which will not despoil churches nor plunder landlords, but further the interests of the great body of the people, "

The honorable gentleman then went on to make in earnest defence of the monarchy. To the throne, he said, must be ascribed the blessings which Englishmen enjoy. The sovereign does exercise a real influence. The monarchy was an institution around which in perti and adversity the people can rally. other nation. The expense of the sovereignty of the United States, which embraced Congress and the State Legislatures, as well as the Executive, was between seven hundred and eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, double the total of the English civil list.

Mr. Disraeli closed with a vindication of the aristocracy and a defence of the House of Lords as an essential element of the government.

FRANCE.

Thister Schenck's Visit from London to Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALS.

PAR'S, April 3, 1872. Hon. R. C. Schenck, the American Minister to England, is now on a visit to this city.

SPAIN.

Remlt of the General Election and Calculation of a Ministerialist Majority in Cortes-The Rock of Gibraltar and Hopes of Its Restoration.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 3, 1872. The elections for members of the Electoral Colleges, which are to choose Senators and Deputies of the Cortes, took place yesterday throughout the Cordova, where slight disorders occurred. Full cotved, but as far as is known the ministerialists have elected 550 Presidents and 2,152 Secretaries of dectoral Colleges, and the coalitionists or opponents of the government 272 Presidents and 1,261 Secretaries.

It is supposed that the ministerialist party will have 270 Deputies in the lower branch of the Cortes. THE LATEST RETURNS FROM THE POLLING PLACES. Additional returns-the latest in Madrid-from the elections for members of the Electoral Colleges Provinces of Valencia, Salamanca, Huesca, Alicante

SUBSTANTIAL SUBJECT FOR FOLITICAL HOPE-The municipal authorities of the towns in the Province of Badajos, together with the authorities pf a number of towns in other provinces, have enred into a coalition, which has for its object the nitiation of measures which, it is hoped, will lead to the restitution of Gibraltar to Spain.

BELGIUM.

Progress of the Labor Movement and Carpenters on a Strike.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, April 8, 1872. BRUSSELS, April 3, 1872.

Beven hundred carpenters in the town of Ver-Viers have gone on a strike.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, April 3, 1872.

About half-past twelve last night a fire broke out in Dyer's wholesale harness store, which was destroyed, together with Zellner & Bouns' wholesale dry goods store. The book store of Strickland was seriously damaged.

mated, are as follows:—Zellner & Bonns, wholesale clothiers, on stock and building, \$125,000; partially covered by insurance. George lives Sovered by insurance. George Dyer & Co., whole-nate and retail harness dealers, \$75,000; insurance, \$40,000; loss on building, \$15,000. A fireman named Keerber was badly, and prob-bly fatally, crushed by falling through one of the opuldings.

Destruction of a Railway Bridge in Maine. BRUNSWICK, Me., April 3, 1872. The Maine Central Railroad bridge at Topsham was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was caused probably by coals from a wood sawing engine which passed over the bridge ashort time before the fire was discovered. The bridge was over eight hundred feet long and cost about thirly thousand dollars. Arrangements have been made for the transfer of passengers and baggage until the bridge is rebuilt, so that there will be no retention to the transfer of passengers and baggage until the bridge is rebuilt, so that there will be no retention to the transfer of the transfer of passengers and baggage until the bridge is rebuilt, so that there will be no retention

Child Perishing in a Burning Building. 2 Boston, Mass., April 3, 1872. port, was burned last night and his three-year-old son surfocated. Mrs. Fell was attacked with heart disease on learning of her child's death and her tife is despaired of.

Valuable Cotton Mill Burned in North Adams, Mass., April 3, 1872.

sylvander Johnson's cotton mill at North Adams, 3s., was destroyed by fire at an early hour this staing. The loss is estimated at \$150,000; insured \$75,000.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

British Metropolitan Club Reports of the Amount of the American Bill of Damages.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 3, 1872, The Globe newspaper of to-day calls attention to a rumor of an extraordinary character, which has obtained currency in London, which states that the case of the American government before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration estimates the losses of citizens of the United States by the capture and destruction of American ships and cargoes by Confederate cruisers, built or fitted out in Engitsh water, at \$140,000,000 and the expenses of the United States government in pursuing said privateers at \$900 000 000

The Globe comments with some severity upon this statement and expresses the hope that Mr. Gladstone will be speedily called upon in Parliament for an explanation as to us truth or faisity.

THE DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHS.

Portuguese Cabinet Effort for Electric Communication with Brazil.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, April 8, 1872. A convention has been signed by the Maintenance and Construction Company of Great Britain and the government of Portugal for the laying of a telegraphic cable from Lisbon to Brazil, by way of the Madeira and Cape Verde Islands.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

All the Republican Nominees Elected Except the Candidate for Lieutenaut Governor. PROVIDENCE, April 3, 1872.

The Rhode Island State election was held to-day, and awoke more than usual interest, owing to the fact that about three thousand democratic registered voters had their poil taxes paid for the first time in two or three years. The result, however, was the election of the republican State ticket except Lieutenant Governor. Especial issue was made against the republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, the present incumbent Pardon W. Stevens, because of his alleged connection with trap fishing, and he is probably defeated by Charles R. Cutler (dem.) by a small majority, although the scattering votes may throw the election into the Legislature, when the republican candidate will be elected. The Journal has returns from all the towns in the State, except Block Island, footing up as follows:—

For Governor—Seth Padelford (rep.), 9,385; Olney Arnold (dem.), 8,228.

For Lieutenant Governor—Pardon W. Stevens (rep.), 8,42; Charles R. Cutler (dem.), 8,729.

The Senate will stand twenty-six republicans and eleven democrats, and the House of Representatives filty-three republicans, seventeen democrats and three no choice.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, April 8, 1872. Complete returns show the total vote of the State to be 93,047. Jewell has 46,561, Hubbard 44,562 Gillette (Temperance) 1,544, and Harrison (Labor

Gilette (remperance) 1,344, and Harrison (Labor Reform) 330. Jewell's majority over Hubbard 1,399 and over all 75.

The Senate is 15 republicans to 6 democrats; majority on joint ballot, 28—a republican gain of four on the joint ballot over last year.

In the First Senatorial district Cole (rep.) has seven plurality and in the Twentieth district Woodward (rep.) has six plurality.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES IN KANSAS.

For Scorr, April 3, 1872.

At the city election to-day the citizens' general ticket was elected, with F. R. Boyle (republican) as Mayor. The Council has a republican majority of one. The School Board is all republican excepting one.

OHARTER ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

MILWAUKER, WIS. April 3, 1872. At the charter election in St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, the republicans elected the Mayor by 1,600 majority, and have a majority in the Common Council. Connoll.

At Minneapolis, Minn., a democratic Mayor was elected, the other officers being republicans.

At La trosse, Wis., party lines were ignored, and Lynde, democrat, was elected Mayor.

ELECTIONS IN MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3, 1872. The republicans yesterday carried the elections in St. Joseph and Warrensourg, in this State, and the democra's in Clinton and Chinicothe. In Springdeld the offices are divided.

A Quincy (ill.) despatch says the township elec-tions in Adams county resulted in democratic vic-tories and democratic gains.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

A Call of Republicans for a Mass Meeting-Opposition to Corruption and Military Bu-CHICAGO, III., April 3, 1872.

A call has been issued by Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Fitzhenry Warren, Jacob Butler, George W. Field, J. H. Williamson and a number of prominent repub-licans of the State of Iowa for a mass convention as Davenport on Tuesday, April 23, to appoint delegates to the National Liberal Republican Convention at Checunaut. The call is addressed to clitzens who are opposed to corruption and military supremacy in civil administration. It is proposed to noid also a grand ratification meeting at Des Moines after the Cincinnati Convention.

INDIANA TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 3, 1872. A State delegation Temperance Convention met at the House of Representatives in tals city to-day. About one hundred delegates were present. Dr. Boyd, the temporary Chairman of the Convention, in his address stated that the object of the Conven-

In his andress stated that the object of the Convention was the organization of a temperance political party, and to this end a State ticket should be nominated at this meeting.

One of the speakers said there was not the ghost of a chance for a third party to succeed. Dr. S. Abbot expressed himself opposed to the conduct of the Convention. He thought the majority should rule, and not te controlled by a caucus,

Atter a vote on the pronibitory clause in their platform a dissentient party repaired to the Senate chamber. Finally a resolution was adopted by the speeders that no nomination should be made until after the democratic party had presented its candidates. The main branch in the Assemby Chamber adopted the platform of the national temperance party, and then adjourned sine die.

THE METAIRIE RACES.

The Third Day's Events Postponed-Stormy Weather in the Crescent City.

NEW ORLEANS, ADTH 3, 1872. A violent rain storm has prevailed here since morning, and the stewards of the Metairie Jockey Club in consequence postponed the races set down on the cards to take place to-day. These include the Minor Stake, for three-year-olds, one mile; the mile heats for four-year-olds, and the Metaric Cup, a sweepstakes for all ages, two miles and a quarter. Much disappointment is expressed at this annoying break in the meeting.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 3, 1872. The Northern Central Railroad bridge, which spans the Susquehanna at Dauphin, caught fire about nine o'clock this evening at the Dauphin side. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a passing engine. One-half the bridge extending to the iron span was consumed, the balance of the structure having been saved. Loss about \$200,000. No

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONRY MARKET.—LONDON, April 8-4:30 P.

1.—Conzols closed at 33', for both money and the account
lined States five-twenty bonds, 1897's, 92%; old, 94; 1867's M.—Consols closed at 93% for both money and the account. United States freetwenty bonds, 1897*, 92%; old, 94; 1897*s, 93%; ten-fortics, 87%.

**PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, April 3.—Rentes, 557, 90c.
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 3.—4:30
P. M.—The couton market closed strong; middling uplands, 11 kd. at 11 kd. The sales of the day have been 24,000 baics, including 7,000 for speculation and experts. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.-LIVERPOOL, April 8. P. M.—The breadstuffs market is duit.
LIVERPOOL, PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 3. P. M.—LARI, 408. 64. per cwt.
LIVERPOOL, PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 8. 4.20 P. M.—Rosin, 58. per cwt. for common North Carollina.
LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, April 3.—4.30 P. M.—Linnerd off, £33 10s. per ton; spirits turpenting, 54s, 54. a 55s. per cwt.

ARRIVED AT BATH.

TROY, N. Y., April 3-3:15 P. M.
The Connecticut is at Bath, having broken a rudder pulley, but will probably be been hefore ten

ITALIAN OPERA.

The Master Werk of Verdi, with an Unprocedouted Cas'-The Rigolotto of Santley-A Remarkable Ferformance.

Forty years have passed since Victor Hugo first aced on the Parisian stage his powerful play of "Le Roi s'Amuse," and it has since become well known on the English dramatic and Italian opera through the medium of Tom Taylor, in "The Fool's Revenge," and Verdi, in the best of all his operas, "Rigoletto." The opera was produced last night at the Academy, before an overwhelming house, with the best cast ever given it in this country. Mme. Parepa-Rosa appeared as Gilda, Miss Adelaide Pailitips as Maddallina, Wachtel as the Duke and Santley as Rigoletto. This work has been very seldom presented to the American public in comparison to Verdi's other operas, and as it was given last night, for the first time, in its entirety, a short explanation of the music will not be found numberesting. The mu ic is utterly unlike Verdi in his other compositions, as in it he has endeavored to unite his wonderful fecundity of melody with a dramatic design, by which each character is individualized and each scene in the play is limined in the strongest and most distinct ors. It is, as it were, the bridge between the two styles of the composer—t e one in which he pours forta melody after melody from his fertile imagination without reference to dramatic exigencies, as in "Ernant," "Traviata" and "Travatore," and the other in which, having tost the treshness of his early powers, he plans each opera on dramatic principles alone, as in "Forza del Destino" and "Don Carlos," which are claborate and mathetically perfect, but heavy ponderous in a melodic point of view. But in "Rigoletto" the intensity of paternal love, the egotism and heartlessness of the moerune, the purity, naivete and afterwards shome, despair and self-sacrificing affection of an outraged maiden, and the coquetry and esplegierie of the stereotyped femme d'argent (if we may be atlowed the expression), are photographed in music with remarkable fidelity. These various and opposite traits are particularly shown at the same time in the magnificent quartet in the last act, than which the expression), are photographed in music with remarkable fidelity. These various and opposite traits are particularly shown at the same time in the magnificent quartet in the last act, than which no more expressive concerted piece exists in opera. Sandley bore of the chief share of the honors last night. It would be exacting too much from an operatic artist to look for a better representative of the King's Jester. In acting he has evidently taken Ronconi for a model and has carefully avoided the harlequinate of some of the other thatan bartones in this role. There was real terror shown in his countenance when Monterone (the St. Valier of the drama) haunched at him the terrible malediction, and the cry, "La Maiedizione" which burst from his hips at the end of the second act, when he discovers the abduction of this daughter, was fraught with mease angush. Again, in the melody which he sang in the oeginning of the third act—the refrain of one of the charsons of the burloon—he combined a father's anxiety and fear with the tripping, clownish measures. Then the desperation with which he sought to break through the rinks of the jeering courtiers, his deflance of them and the scene with his daughter brought the hird act—the action being eventy divided, we can only speak of the horror expressed by him on discovering the courses of his believed daughter, while the intended victim at a distance troils out his libelious satire on women, "La Donna e Mobile," while the libelious satire on women, "La Donna e courtier, and the week known "La Donna e Robbile," were given with rare effect. There is one grave lault which this tenor industes in at times, and that its situating after sensation. In his frequent-tours de force he sharpens his notes to good the work known "La Donna e Robbile," were given with rare effect. There is one grave lault which this tenor industes in an at times, and that its situating after sensation. In his frequent-tours de force he sharpens his notes beyond the pitch and mars want of the propension of th

ing interpretation. At the finate of this aria the fair vocalist gave E in all with startling effect. The relation of her wrongs to her father in the thrid act thow like the lovely phrase, "Inthe it peste at temple," is to a melody in the grand duo of "Les Huquenois") was full of deep emotion, and in the quartet she quite oversnadowed her father, lover and rival.

The carcless coquetry, trresistible laugh and per-The carcless coquetry, trresistible magarage feet ease of manner of Miss Paillips lent a peculiar charm to the role of Maddaiena. Mr. Aynsley Cook, as the cutthreat Sparafraite, was effective and artistic, as this careful artist atways is, and air artistic, as this careful artist atways is, and air. Hall sang the small rule of Monterons commendably. The wonderful instrumentation commendably. The wonderful instrumentation of the opera, so uplike Verth's other works, always subordinate to the situation, and sometimes used to express it instead of the voice, received a most satisfactory rendition from the orchestra of sixty pieces, under the direction of Mr. Neuendorf. In the flest act there was a military band on the stage to assist the orchestra, and the effect recalled memories of Covens Garden and Costa's orchestra. The chorus, consisting of sixty-three voices, has been trained to a degree such as few habitues of the Academy would have reason to expect. In the chorus of the absurdors, in the second act, "24th, zith;" the changes from planissimo to fortissimo were given with a unanimity of spirit and expression deserving of high praise.

For an opera demanding such a meety of coloring,

and expression deserving of high praise.

For an opera demanding such a nicety of coloring, such a distinctness of characterization, such a variety of sontiment and such a harmony in all its parts, the performance hast night was one that any director might be proud of. On Friday night 'Don Glovanni' will be given, with a cast including Madame Parena-kosa, Madame Van Zandt, Miss Giara Doria, Wachie, Sanutey, Cook, Roncont and Ryse. Three military bands will be heard in the ball scene. On Saturday a matuce of 'Trovatore' is promised, and on Monday Meyerbeer's chef d'œuvre, "Gli Ugonotil."

ART SALE.

The Coleman-Hall Collection. The Somerville Gallery was crowded last night to inconvenience on the occasion of the artist's sale,

which has attracted so much attention during the past week. Every seat in the room was occupied. The disposition on the part of those present was to purchase, but they were evidently anxious to buy as cheaply as possible. This natural desire caused the proceedings to drag a little, as the caused the proceedings to drag a little, as the advances were small, though continuous. Indeed, much tensetly was displayed by some of the bidders. The prices realized were moderate, considering the quality of the works, but when we consider the time and circumsances under which the the pictures have been offered to the public, we do not think the artists will be very greatly disappointed. In fact we know that they have made up their minds to seit the works at a figure far below their real value, in order to be at liberty to undertake their pligrimage to Italy, the cradie of the arts. The following works by Coseman sold at the prices indicated:—"Bridai Vell Falis," \$200: "Mount Pilatus, Switzerland," \$440: "irvimation Pount," \$185; "Sumrise Cape, Spain," \$250; "A Trout Stream in the Adircadacks," \$200; "Lake Placid," \$125; "Summer Afternoon in the Genesee Mendows," \$200; "Summer Clouds, Genease Valley," \$275; "Ine North Dome, Yosemite," \$300; "All of "In the Sammer Clouds, Genease Valley," \$275; "The North Dome, Yosemite," \$300; "Mediterranean Boats," \$100; "Tree in the Saw Mill Valley," \$120. Mr. Hall's works were principally figure and fruit subjects. They realized the following amounts:—"Antonita," \$185; "Spanish Mother," \$180; "Linces," \$181; "The Gold Fisi,," \$155; "Cherries," \$108; "Solita," \$309; "Benita," \$130; "Cherries," \$108; "Solita," \$309; "Benita," \$155; "Graps and Melons," \$300; "Solid," \$162; "The Embroiderer," \$110. The sale will be continued tonight, and will no doubt attract by the moderate prices for which good pictures can be procured. advances were small, though continuous. Indeed,

BREAKING THE ICE.

The Pioneer Steamer Connecticut Cutting Her Way Up the Hudson to Troy-Reports of Her Progress-The Expected Freshet at Albany.

The navigation of the Hudson is now open to this city. The steamer Connecticut, Captain Hancock, left New York at six o'clock last evening and arrived here shortly after twelve o'clock to-day. She ut to the pier of the People's line of steamers,

dout to the pier of the People's line of steamers.

She is now making the third attempt to beat her way past the draw in the new bridge, but apparently she is unable to get sufficient steerage way to carry her through.

The Connecticut has been the pioneer boat for the past three years, generally opening up the navigation for the season. At this writing she is struggling between the two bridges to endeavor to effect a clear passage to Troy.

Navigation is now open, and the St. John, Captain Christopher, will probably reach here on the 5th inst. Last year several boats arrived here as early as the 7th of March.

Up to this time it has been considered that when the heavy snow which has fallen this season in Northern New York and Vermont should molt Albany would experience a disastrous freshet of great magnitude, which would do limmense damage in the neighborhood. An idea now prevaits that this will be avoided, owing to the timely passage made by the boat.

WASHINGTON.

The Steamboat Bill in the House?

SPINNER'S DEFALCATING CLERKS

The Modest Lawyers and the Choctaw Bonds.

HULBURD'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

THE OIL FREIGHT SWINDLE.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1372. Wool, Sheep and Railroad Measures in the

Sennte. In the Senate to-day there was little business and much talk. The day's session started off soberly by a resolution, which was passed, of Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, to pay John Potts, Chief Clerk of the War Department, \$2,500 for services as disbursing clerk of that Department. Mr, Ramsay followed by calling up the House bill which prescribes fine and comment for the failure of mail contractors to perform service after their bids have been accepted. it was amended and went over. Mr. Morrill's motion to instruct the Committee on Agriculture to report any fact in its possession showing the causes of the fluctuations in the production of sheep and the prices of wool was taken up and passed. The Indian Appropriation bill, which was the regular order, was then laid aside upon motion of Mr. Lewis, and the bill to allow the city of Washington to subscribe \$600,000 to the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company taken up, and upon this question the remainder of the day was spent without definite result.

the Steambout Passengers' Sufety Bill in

the House. It was the dullest of dull days in the House to-day. A promise of interest was held out in the discussion of a bill offered by Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, to grant an act of incorporation to the Great Salt Lake and Colorado Railroad, and to grant to the same road the right of way through the public territory. This was, however, dispelled by its being made the special order for Tuesday next, by which means it

was practically killed. The Steamboat bill came up as unfinished by ness, and, to the extreme disgust of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, still remains so. This bill seemed to elicit but little interest except to a few members, and the details were exceedingly dry and stupid. The tog horn was again the bone of contention, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asking that the word tin be inserted in place of fog, and explained that instructions had been issued from the Treasury Department that a certain kind of horn be used in foggy weather, for which a patent had been granted, and it was to secure the sale of this article that the fog horn had been inserted to the bitt. Mr. Holman rose to explain that fog horn did not apply to any particular kind of horn, but provides simply that a horn be used during foggy weather, and its use gave it the name. In view of this explanation becoming a matter of record Mr. Butier withdrew his amendment. The bill passed last year making steamboat owners responsible for accidents to both life and property was criticised and some discussion had upon the subject of responsibility attaching to owners of vessels, &c. An effort was made to equalize and extend to the Western rivers and lakes the same con. ditions imposed upon the East. During this discussion the House adjourned, protection against hunger having more vital interest than protection against explosion of steamboat boxers, and another day will probably be spent over the bill.

Hulberd's Resignation Accepted. The resignation of H. R. Hulburd as Comptroller of the Currency was to-day accepted by the Secre-

At Mr. Hulourd's request, made to-day, his resignation takes effect immediately.

The Oil Combination Freight Swindle. The investigation of the attempted monopoly of oil freights by the South Improvement Company was continued before the Commerce Committee o the House to-day. The testimony of Josiah Lombard, oil dealer, of Titusville, Pa., was to the effect that in the latter part of February last he shipped forty-eight cars of crude petrolenm to New York under the then existing rates, eighty-seven cents per barrel. That on reaching its destination he was had been raised to \$2 14 per barrel while his consignment was in transitu, which increased freight, amounting to over \$5,000, he was compelled to pay. The railroad agents informed him that the new rates were directed by the South Improvement Company. He further testified that under the new rates the freightage on his shipments alone would amount to an annual increase of over \$338,000.

The Custom House Inquiry.
Colonel George A. Gourand, formerly Assistant Appraiser in the New York Custom House, was before the Senate committee for investigating the alleged abuses in the New York Custom House today and made a statement in regard to the seizure of Nalor & Co.'s books for under valuation of rails

Paying the Debt Interest in London Secretary Boutwell was before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day and urged the passage of a law permitting him to register United States bonds and pay the interest thereon in London.

Attempt to Rob the Chectaws The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Boune are now investigating the title to some \$250,000 worth of bonds, which originally belonged to the Choctaw Indians. This investigation promises some rich developments in relation to the manner in which the Indians are despotted of their possessions by the sharpers. There are three different persons was claim to be entitled to a commission out of these bonds for services rendered the Indians as attorneys in procuring a settlement of their claims with the government. One of these claims the whole amount as his fee for valuable services; another fitty per cent, while the third is conif he can get thirty. Thus 180 per is claimed, and it is hard to undertent cent what benefit the Indians will get if the bonds be issued as the attorneys desire. General Shanks and Secretary Boutwell have somewhat interfered with the calculations of the modest lawyers by causing an investigation to be made, which promises to save at least seventy per cent of the 1250 000 to the Indians. The statements of the attorneys as to their claims, under oath, were beautifully less than the amounts first claimed.

United States Treasurer Spinner's Troubles.
Some time ago United States Treasurer Spinner asked Congress to release him from responsibility for the peculations of his clerks, and his petition was referred to the Committee on Claims of the House. It set forth the losses sustained through the several clerks who have been found guilty of a fraudulent use of the public treasure in his keeping, which aggregated a large amount. To-day Mr. Rolman, from that committee, presented a resolution in the House, which was passed, authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers in all cases and to employ stenographic services in the taking of evidence when they deemed it necessary. It is understood that this was proposed so as to afford better facilities for the settlement of the complications in which General Spinner has become invoived through dishonest officers.

The New Jersey Life-Saving Stations. The report of the superintendent of the life-saving nations for the New Jersey coast states that no

stations for the New Jersey coast states that no lives were lost in the superintendency during the quarter ending March 31.

The British and American Chains Commission resumed its sessions to-day. Several memorials were fited by permission of the Commissioners, and in two or three cases extensions of the time to take testimony were granted. The following cases vs. the United States were submitted on printed or oral arguments and decisions referved:—Walter John Dobbins, No. 25; Robert Avirok, No. 27; John Wikkinson, No. 28; Timothy Powling, No. 39, and Wikkinson, No. 28; Timothy Powling, No. 39, and

Jonathan Braithwait, No. 31. The Commission acjourned until to-morrow.

British Binoculars for Brave Berry The Secretary of State has received from Sir Edward Thornton a binocular glass presented by the Queen to Captain David B. Berry, of the American ship Amelia, in recognition of his services to the crew of the British bark Danish Princess, of Newcastle, on the etn of December last. The giass is rausmitted to the Collector of the Port of New York for delivery to Captain Berry.

TAE FRENCH ARMS MUDDLE.

The Batteries & Artillery-C. K. Garrison Examined-The Meaning of R. F.-Regular Fusils, Republique Francaise or Remington File !-General Ingalls' services-What They Couldn't Help Knowing.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3, 1872. The Senate Arms Committee to-day examined Charles H. Pond, arms dealer, who gave a long ac-count of the batteries and other supplies bought for France, in connection with which C. K. Garrison's name has been mentioned. Mr. Pond stated tha

the batteries were sent to the United States for that purpose, and he thought the inspection took place on pier No. 4 in New York or in that vicinity; these French officers put marks on the packages; the marks were "R. F.;" he understood these initials meant regular

Mr. Schurz, interposing, said the witness could not make fustls apply to artiflery.

WITNESS—The government had supplied twenty batteries and he had purchased five to make up the complement for the contractors; his interest was simply in buying and selling these five batteries. In reply to a question of Senator Hamhn as to sales of arms generally, the witness said the sales were

FAVORABLE TO THE COVERNMENT. Frequently parties had come to him to purchase arms and afterwards bought of the government at higher prices than those charged by dealers or merchants; the arms sold by the government during the fiscal year ending with June, 1871, did not bring as much by one-third as those previously sold.

In response to Senator Hamlin the witness said he knew of no government officer who participated in the profits of the sales of arms; he saw no necessity for employing government officers to assist in buying arms; any man with money in his pocket could buy as cheaply as witness or any other per-son could without the intervention of a third party; he had

he had

which sought to interfere in the purchase of arms; he knew that General Dyer, the Secretary of War, and Colonel Crispin consuited together and put up the price of arms; he knew of no sales in which government officers were connected; he never pand one of them; it would be impossible to do so, considering their mode of transacting business.

A. S. STEINABRIGGER

testified as to having made a contract in connection with Ballentine & Billings, of London, and M. St. Laurent, of Bordeaux, covering twenty-five batteries and 70,000 stand of small arms, augmention, &c.; he attempted to fill the contract, but found difficulties in the way, owing to the change in the French government.

teries and 70,000 stand of small arms, alimination, &c.; he attempted to fill the contract, out found difficulties in tale way, owing to the change in the French government.

NO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PAID.

In response to a question by senator hamlin, he said he had no knowledge of any government officer having realized money by the sale of arms; the contract passed from his hands to C. K. Garrison the latter part of December, 1870, and in reply to a question by Senator Scaurz said he understood the initials on the packages, "F. K.," to mean the Republic of France; the French inspectors told him thus to mark the goods.

C. K. GARRISON,

having been sworn sent up to be read a contract between the Frenca Minister of War and Ballentine & Billings, of England, and M. St. Laurent, of France. They were to supply 70,000 rille muskets at forty france each; twenty-nye outteries of cannon, also annumition, &c., all to be delivered at Bordeaux, France. These supplies were to be first in this country, two having come interespecially for the purpose; there were certain conditions as to the time in which the goods should be delivered; a second contract was read, concluded January 23, 1871, between C. K. Garrison and Ballentine & Billings and M. St. Laurent, in the matter of a guarantee for the delivery of the arms by these parties, Garrison to charter a vessel to take the war material to Bordeaux; Garrison was to be paid from time to time in reimbursement of the sums of money advanced by him, arrangements having been made for the ourpose; the French government accepted the proposition of the contracting parties that Garrison should become security for them. Some time for the delivery of the arms by these parties, farrison to charter a vessel to take the war material to Bordeaux; Garrison was to be paid from time to time in reimbursement of the sums of money advanced by him, arrangements baving been made for the purpose; the French government accepted to have anything to do with them, and said if they would place the money in

with J. S. Morgan, of London, to be paid on certain conditions; the French government gave a reason able time to the parties to go and do what they had with J. S. Morgan, of Longon, to be paid on certain conditions; the French government gave a reasonable time to the parties to go and do what they nad undertaken; the French government took him as security for the parties a month after the old contract with them expired; accordingly, on the 23d, he made a contract with the parties above named; he chartered the ship Ontario and paid the charter money; the batteries had been sold to these parties, but no money paid; the batteries had been ordered from different places, and he paid the money as they were delivered; he thought he paid \$144,000 on the 23d of January for artiflery; there was they were delivered; he thought he paid \$144,000 on the 23d of January for artiflery; there was they cound; that was given for that amount to bind the bargain; it was bolsterous weather, and every effort was made to ship the goods; they proceeded to load the vessel with artiflery as fast as they cound; that was in Pebruary; they had got on board at least three-lourths of the pieces and seven-eighths of all the fuses and shells, when to his astonishment the French agents showed him a despatch story of the grant of the pieces and seven-eighths of all the fuses and shells, when to his astonishment the French agents showed him a despatch stripping tile transaction; it did not state on what ground; he thought this was thirty days after the contract was made with him; the amount of money advanced by him was \$900,000 or \$700,000, besides the Fisk; the contract with Ballentine & Bullings and St. Laurent was acrogated by the French government; a new arrangement was made the June following for the artiflery, when he shipped it on a saling vessel, under instruction of the French government; an new arrangement was made the June following for the situate of him the witness' that the French government with Mr. Treithard, the French Minister; he requested General ingalls to see the French Minister he requested officer of the Junted States had any pecuniary interest in this contract; the call of

ness said the French government still owes him \$3,000. In answer to Senator Schurz the wilness said he did not know how the officers of the Ordnance Bu-reau COULD HELP ENOWING

in answer to Senator Schurz the winess said he did not know how the officers of the Ordnance Bureau COULD HELF KNOWING
the war material was bought for France; it was a matter of public notoriety.

Mr. Schurz zaked whether the witness had made any attempt to influence the State Department in his behalf? To which question he replied that he may have sent some one there to make a request, he tried to get our Minister, Mr. Woshburne, to help him.

MR. WASHBURNE DECLINED THE REQUEST; the reason why he asked General Ingalis to go to see the French Minister was that he had long been acquainted with Ingalis; if General Logan had been there he should have asked him or any officer of the army or other person to assist him, he talked over the whole matter with Ingalis and any other person whom he inought had influence; he never consulted with Ingalis as to what he could get out of the arsenais; he was dealing with a taling (meaning war material)

ABOUT WHICH HE KNEW NOTHING.

Witness said he minde application to the War Department to have a margin he had put up refunded to him; he placed his application on equitable grounds; the arms purchased from it, \$400,000 or \$500,000 analog been paid; he thought he asked General Ingalis to look into that matter, and might have asked General Ingalis to do what he could for him.

In reply to a question by Senator Schurz whether it was understood General Ingalis as the finance.

TO GET BACK THE MAROIN FOR HIM, witness replied that he had not rynde any request of concert Ingalis that he would not have he had not could not he had not could not he had not been had not been had any request of concert Ingalis that he would not he had not been had

TO GET BACK THE MARGIN FOR HIM,

THE ROBE ON INVESTIGATION

More About the Torpedo Bo 't Engines and Iron-Valuations-Additional on the Feoor Claims-Secretary Robeson On Their La gality.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1812 The Naval Investigating Committee met this evening at a quarter before eight o'clock.

ADMIRAL PORTER
Was sworn and interrogated by Mr. Bartlett. He said that since the incumbency of the present Secre-tary of the Navy he occupied a position in the de-partment merely temperarily, and performed such duties as the Secretary assigned him. His duties were advisory. He recollected hearing of the Secor claims when Mr. Borie was Secretary. He did not remember having any conversation with the present Secretary until after the appointment of the Board to examine the ciaims. The witness signed the order for appointment of the Board, of which Commodore Boggs was President. He spoke to the Secretary, and the conversation was in relation to the amount of money which they had on hand at the time; the Secretary informed him that he use examined the law and had a right to adjust the claims; witness thought that was in January, and he expressed an opinion, or was under the impression, that the bills had been paid; as to John Roach he did not recommend that to the Secretary of the Navy, but wrote a letter of introduction to the Secretary saying that Roach was an hon

tary of the Navy, but wrote a letter of introduction to the Secretary saying that Roach was an honest man and would do as well as any one; he did not designate Roach as a builder of engines.

Questioned by Secretary Robeson, the witness said the order of the Board was SIGNED AUGUST 9, 1867, the Secretary having been appointed to his office a menth before; he did not know by whom the chaims were referred to Secretary Borie; he did not think Mr. Borie ever saw them.

Admiral Porter, in reply to a question by Mr. Archer, said Lonthalt informed him he thought the chaims for extra work were contrary to law; witness never knew what the result of the Boggs Board was.

Witness, in response to Secretary Robeson, said there was an order of the Department that business should come through the Secretary Robeson, said there was an order of the Department that business should come through the Secretary of the Navy, and in reply to a question by Mr. Blair, said Mr. Lenthali had informed him he had read

AN ORDER TO PAY THE SECON CLAIMS, and thought that for the purpose of doing so they would have to reduce the work on some of the vessels, as the money would have to come out of the general appropriation; witness mentioned this to the Secretary, who said, "Very well, Ful fook life to the Secretary, who said, "Very well, Ful fook life it," meaning that he would not settle the bill until he had examined into the matter.

ABRAHAM S. HEWITT

was sworn, and testified he was a manufacturer of tron in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; he was acquainted with the various grades of iron; he then gave particulars of his visit to the Brookiny Yard, where he examined the ron for the torpedo boat; he there withessed tests and the result was they were not all favorable; the piate Iron stood the test very well; Iron which would have stood the required tests

Scould have Been Bought for \$\$5,451, while the contract price was \$\$130,645.

very well; from which would have stood the required tests

So COULD HAVE BEEN BOUGHT FOR \$87,431, white the contract price was \$130,645.

Secretary Roneson asked witness as to the highest grade of charcoal bloom iron, &c., when witness replied:—The best is the Sligo Iron; the price varies from ten to twelve cents a pound; he did not know anything about the Eureka Iron; charcoal Iron varies in quality; he had seen some bad, owing to the quality of the mine; witness said there ought to be still further resis; the Eureka Iron might be as good as Silgo, but he did not know it. Some time was occupied by Secretary Robeson in the examination of the witness. The Secretary suggested calculations showing \$16,000 more than the body of the contract.

culations showing \$13,000 more than the Lody of the contract.

WILLIAM H. SHOOK,
Chief Engineer of the Navy, said he held the position of Acing Chief of the Eureau of Steam Engineering last year; he remembered papers being sent to the bureau about the Secor claim from the department; he had the impression the sending of the papers to that bureau was an error; he told Mr. Allyn, the clerk, to make out a statement so far as that bureau was concerned; the papers found their way back to the department; he other sent or returned them himself; the bureau took no official action on the papers.

In answer to a question by Mr. Bartlett the witness said as a general thing contracts for enginea are accompanied by specifications, but there are exceptions; Mr. Ericsson built the l'uritan and Biotator, taking all the responsibility and building his own engines; the contract for the machinery of the Tennessee was given without specifications; the navy yards are superior in many respects to private act in no respects inferior; engines can be built.

As CHEALLY IN THE VARDS AS OUTSIDE.

Mr. BARTLETT put in evidence the contract with Roach for the Tennessee's machinery. The withers said he gave instructions for the drawing of the contract; Roach made a proposition to the Secretary of the Navy, who directed the making of the contract; the price was \$30,000 and the old machinery was regarded as old material and was worth \$65,000; witness thought the price of the new engines was reasonable.

witness thought the price of the reasonable.
Secretary Roseson said his attention had been called to a telegram in a New York morning paper of Monday, which spoke of what had been proved in this investigation. Now, he did not speak of that, for he presumed that no one of the committee or others would undertake to say what was established at this stage of the proceedings; but the telegram went on further to state what was assumed to be his delence for

to be his defence for

WHAT WAS CALLED HIS DELINQUENCY
in the payment of the Secor claims, saying he excused himself on the ground of a misapprehension
of the law. He desired here to say that he consid-

ffect of the law. The committee adjourned at half past ten o'clock IOE AND SNOW BLOCKADES IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., April 3, 1872. The ice gorge at Bucksport has been broken, and the Cambridge arrived at Winterport and the Katahdin left for Boston this morning.

The track of the European and North American
Railroad is clear of snow, and a train from St. John
arrived here at half-past two this morning.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Wednesday, April 3, of typhoid lever, MARY L., wife of Jacob Van Nostrand,
aged 63 years.
Notice of funeral will be given.
[For Other Deaths See Fifth Page.]

The Wreck of Beauty Pronduced by the loss of the hair can be avoided, at every period of life, by the application of PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVISORATOR to the loosening fibres. Baidness, or even a thin head of hair, is impossible if this incomparable proparation is brushed in daily. So say thousands of both seres who have used it exclusively for forty years. Sold by all druggists. "Killing no Murder."
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Havana Lottery. - Exp nordinary of April. R. ORTEGA, 25 Wall street.

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